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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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2. Rubezhnoye is located at N 49-01, E 38-23.
On page 1, paragraph 1, and on page 16, Krasnaya Znamya should read Krasnoye Znamya.
Baranik, on page 14, paragraph 6, has also been reported as Barannik.

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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC				
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REPORT

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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukrainian SSR)**DATE DISTR.** 10 FEB 54**SUBJECT** : Site Layout of and Security Measures at the
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SITE LAYOUT OF THE KHIKOMBINAT, RUBEZHNOYE

1. Rubeshnoye Chemical Combine, "Krasnaya Znanya," Lisichansk, [redacted]
[redacted] [see page 16]:

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**Points 1
and 2**

Railroad Line and Road

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Point 3**Barbed Wire Fence**

A multiple-row, barbed wire fence, 2 1/2 m. high, strung upon wooden posts, which partly enclosed the eastern side of the Khimkombinat grounds. The fence began on the western side of the eastern division of the Khimkombinat, ran parallel to the railroad line (Point 1), then turned 90° to the northeast enclosing the lumber yard (point 4), then again turning 90° to the southeast behind the laboratory (Point 5), and then extended along the eastern edge of the plant area down to the end of the shed (Point 8).

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Point 4**Lumber Yard**

An area, 180 m. x 100 m., used by the Khimkombinat for the open-air storage of uncut, rough lumber. The area was bordered on the north and west by a fence (Point 3) and by the laboratory (Point 5) on the east. This yard was at the northermost tip of the Khimkombinat's grounds.

Point 5**Laboratory**

A two-story, white brick building, with a gable roof covered with tar paper. It was 80 m. x 10 m. and was laid out from the northwest to the southeast. The building was destroyed during the war but was completely restored by German PW labor in the years between 1949 and 1950. It was to house the Central Laboratory of the Khimkombinat according to common rumor in the plant. The building had a large auditorium on the second floor where technical lectures by Soviet personnel were occasionally held.

There was only one entrance to this building on its western side, facing the fence (Point 3).

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Point 6**Factory Buildings**

Two or three large factory type buildings, built into one unit, 200 m. x 50 m. x 20 m. It was partly damaged during the war and was in the process of very slow restoration. [redacted] the building was still undergoing reconstruction. According to common talk within the plant, this building was to be ultimately used for the nitrogen experimentation, [redacted]

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This was one of the largest buildings in the Khimkombinat area and is quite a prominent landmark. It was built exactly parallel to the railroad line (Point 1), inside of the eastern section of the Khimkombinat area. One of the German specialists, Dipl. Ing. BRINKMANN, who is still in the USSR, was instrumental in the restoration of this building, as the Soviet personnel engaged in its construction kept calling upon him for technical advice.

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Point 7**Boiler House**

A white brick building, 30 m. x 20 m. x 25 m. on the western side of which stood a white brick smokestack, 60 m. high. The building was in the process of restoration. [redacted] The building was to ultimately house the factory's entire central heating and boiler plant. The building stood about 25 m. west of the laboratory building (Point 12).

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Point 8**Warehouse**

A single-story, white brick building, 80 m. x 10 m., used as a warehouse for unidentified materials. There was a wooden ramp on the eastern side of the building which was used to facilitate train unloading from the railroad spur (Point 11). The fence (Point 3) came to an end at the northern end of this building. The warehouse stood at the eastern end of the Khimkombinat's grounds. There were no security precautions of any kind in or around this building.

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Point 9Wall

A white brick wall, 2½ m. high, which extended in a general easterly direction for a distance of about 450 m. from the warehouse (Point 8). From any position on this wall, the entire area of the Khimkombinat could be seen as it was some three meters lower than the site of the wall.

Point 10Gatehouse

A wooden house, 5 m. x 5 m., built into the wall (Point 9), and which served as a guard house and entry point for employees of the Khimkombinat. This was the only entry point for this general area. Two uniformed plant policemen were on duty here 24 hours per day, and in order to enter, the plant pass had to be shown to the guards. At night the house was illuminated by a single lamp which was installed above the gate of the gatehouse. Although the area just northeast of this gatehouse was well obscured by vegetation, observation of the area was possible during daylight hours.

Point 11Railroad Spur

A single track, SRG line, which was a spur off the main railroad line (Point 1) having branched off into the plant area at the southern tip of the Khimkombinat grounds. From this branch-off point the line extended about 1,100 m. and was used for supply purposes. It came to an end at the warehouse (Point 8).

Point 12Laboratory Building

A two-story, white brick building, 50 m. x 15 m., with a tar-painted gable roof. This building housed the laboratories in which Dr. KELLER, SCHUSTER, LEHMANN, and Ing. RANK occasionally worked between October 1946 and May 1947. The laboratory was engaged in chemical analysis work for the chemical factory building (Point 14). The German specialists mentioned above worked in this laboratory only temporarily and had nothing to do with the laboratory's mission. The building stood about 50 m. southeast of the factory building (Point 6) and about 10 m. west of the road (Point 18). There were no guards nor any other security precaution in or around this building.

Point 13Canteen

A single-story, white brick building, 10 m. x 6 m., with a gable roof. The laboratory building (Point 12) stood directly north of the canteen. Workers from the factory building (Point 14) were required to eat here. Entrance to the canteen was on its north side.

Point 14Factory Building

A white brick building, 150 m. x 10 m. and about 15 m. high, with a flat roof on which ten ventilator stacks, 5 m. high, 80 cm. diameter, stood. The factory was engaged in the production of phthalic acid through the catalytic oxidation of naphthalene. The laboratory work of this factory was performed in the laboratory

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building (Point 12). The building was situated about 30 m. west of the railroad spur (Point 11) and immediately east of the road (Point 18). There were no security measures in or around the building at any time.

Point 15 Warehouse

A single-story, white brick building, 50 m. x 10 m., with a gable roof. It served as a warehouse for the storage of the phthalic acid manufactured in the factory building (Point 14). There were several entrances to this building on its western side. There were no apparent security precautions around the building.

Point 16 Open Area

An open, gravelled area, 200 m. x 150 m., at the western side of which stood a small wooden barracks building which housed the plant's dog trainers and handlers. Scattered throughout this area were about nine small dog houses of the plant police. The area was bordered on the north by the wall (Point 9) and on the east by the fence (Point 17). [redacted] some sort of construction was going on in the easternmost section of the area. 50X1-HUM

Point 17 Fence

A barbed wire fence, triple-row, 2 1/2 m. high, which bordered the open area (Point 16) on the east. The fence extended south from the eastern [redacted] of the open area for a distance of about 100 m. [redacted] turned west for 60 m., and finally turned 130° to the southwest for a distance of 60 m.

Point 18 Street

An unpaved, hard-packed, sandy road, 10 m. wide, which extended from warehouse (Point 8) south past the factory building (Point 14) for a distance of about 300 m., then turned 90° to the southwest. At this corner stood the building (Point 26). From here the street extended about 180 m. to the southwest; at this point there was a small building, about 50 m. x 10 m., single story, partly built of bricks (It was used as a storage warehouse for factory clothes and food and stood directly east of and parallel to the railroad line, (Point 1). From this corner the street turned southeast and extended for about 500 m. past the warehouses (Point 30).

Point 19 Building

A white brick building, 50 m. x 10 m., the northern third of which was two stories high and housed the plant's shoe and tailor shops. The entrance to these shops was from the northeast. The southern two thirds of this building was a public bathhouse with the entrance also from the northeast. The building stood within the Khinakombinat's plant area, but entrance into the bathhouse was corridorred by means of a barbed wire fence leading directly to the outside of the plant area.

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Point 20 Fire House

A two-story, white brick building with a gable roof. It housed the Rubezhnoye fire brigade consisting of about four engines, of which two were hook and ladders and the other two, pump cars. There were about 13 men in this fire department between the ages of 20 and 30. They were constantly engaged in training maneuvers in a lot southeast of the building when not busy chasing fires. The fire house did not employ a modern automatic alarm system and had to be alerted by telephone. The uniform the firemen wore was light blue and without boots. Although it is not indicated on the chart, there was a small wooden canteen located directly southwest of the fire house. Another wooden shack, 10 m. west of the fire house, was used for the storage of fire-fighting equipment.

Point 21 Street

An unpaved, hard-packed, sand road, 10 - 12 m. wide, which cut due west through the eastern half of the Khimkombinat grounds. This street started at the intersection of the street (Point 18) just in front of the sentry house (Point 28). Where the street passed over the railroad spur (Point 11) was a large wooden gate which remained closed under normal conditions and which was operated by the guards on duty in the sentry house (Point 22).

Point 22 Sentry House

A single-story, wooden frame building, 6 m. x 6 m., with a flat roof. This shack is not visible on the mosaic, but it was the sentry house which guarded the vehicular and personnel entrance point at the far eastern end of the Khimkombinat's grounds. The building normally housed three plant policemen who controlled all traffic in and out of the plant. In order to enter the grounds, an employee was forced to go through the shack, produce his plant pass, and then he was allowed into the plant.

Point 23 Mill

A white brick building, 20 m. x 20 m. x 15 m., with a flat roof. It was a flour mill used by the employees of the Khimkombinat who raised their own corn and wheat. The mill also produced sunflower oil. There was a large, wooden double door located on the mill's northern end. The building itself was situated 15 m. southeast of the street (Point 21) and 10 m. northeast of the sentry house (Point 22). The eastern wall of this mill had a mock iron balcony erected on it serving as an aid for fire drill exercises of the fire brigade. The mill was not in operation after 1800 hours, and there were no apparent security precautions in or around the structure. A wooden fence, 2 1/2 m. high, connected the southwest end of the building to the northeast end of the sentry house, (Point 22) and was about 10 m. long.

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Point 24 Wall

A white brick wall, 3 m. high, which enclosed the southeastern end of the Khimkombinat's grounds. The wall began at the southeastern corner of the mill (Point 23), extended past the factory building (Point 25), and then went further southward toward the railroad spur (Point 11). It was in no way secured, and there was no barbed wire or lights atop this wall.

Point 25 Factory Building

A white brick building, 80 m. x 40 m. x 20 m., which was Rubezhuaye's brick factory. Together with the main building were several smaller structures which made up the entire complex. In addition to a brickyard, the plant foundry was also located here, but its exact location within the complex is unknown to me.

Point 26 Building

A white brick building, 60 m. x 20 m. x 10 m. with a gable roof. What this building's entire function was, [redacted] its eastern side was used as a storage house for the naphthaline produced in the factory building (Point 14). This building stood at the corner of the street (Point 18) where it turned to the southwest. 50X1-HUM

Point 27 Coal Pile

150 m. x 40 m. in size, containing hard coal used by the entire plant.

Point 28 Sentry House

A single-story, white brick building, 10 m. x 10 m. with a gable roof. It stood at the southwestern corner of the intersection of the streets (Points 18 and 21) and was located about 10 m. east of the railroad line (Point 1). The sentry house was the third entry point to the Khimkombinat's eastern section and was used by both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The sentry section of the structure was manned by three plant policemen (and on occasion women), who were not in uniform. The northeastern section of the small structure housed a cashier's office which apparently handled the Khimkombinat's payroll and petty cash. (In the case of the German specialists, payments were made right in the office.)

Point 29 Street

Southern extension of the street (Point 18).

Point 30 Warehouses

Several wooden frame structures, 30 m. x 8 m. and 5 m. high, which were built on the western edge of the Khimkombinat's eastern part. The northernmost building stored electrical supplies, the next one south stored glass equipment, [redacted]

The buildings stood between the street (Point 29) and the railroad line (Point 1). They were not guarded in any way but were protected from the outside by a white brick wall, 3 m. high, which extended from the sentry house (Point 28) southward to the end of the Khimkombinat's grounds. 50X1-HUM

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Point 31 Refuse Pile

A refuse pile of waste materials from the manufacture of sulfuric acid. It was 100 m. x 60 m. x 8 m. and lay between the street (Point 29) and the railroad spur (Point 32). It was interesting to note that from the time of the arrival of the German scientists to their departure the waste pile was not replenished, which was probably an indication that no sulfuric acid production was going on in the Khimkombinat.

Point 32 Railroad Spur

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Point 33 Railroad Station

A single-story, white brick building, 25 m. x 8 m., which served as a small local station for commuter-workers of the Khimkombinat. Tickets could not be purchased here, and only occasionally were railroad attendants seen here. The northwestern end of the station contained a small refreshment stand. This small station is not to be confused with the Rubeshnoye railroad station which was several hundred yards further southeast.

Point 34 Railroad Spur

A single-track, SRG line which branched off the railroad line (Point 1) at a point slightly northwest of the railroad station (Point 33), crossed the road (Point 2) and again branched into two lines, off the road (Point 35). The last two branches then led to the western and eastern sides of the buildings (Points 43 and 42 respectively) where they ended. Construction on this line began in 1949, and the branch which ran past the building (Point 43) was still in the process of further extension northward.

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Point 35 Road

An unpaved, sandy road, 10 m. wide, 400 m. long, which extended east and west joining the road (Point 2) with the road (Point 38).

Point 36 Trade School

A two-story, white brick building, 20 m. x 15 m., with a gable roof. The building's only entrance was at its eastern side. It stood 50 m. west of the road (Point 2) and about the same distance south of the building (Point 37). This was an unidentified trade school for adults employed by the Khimkombinat. Both day and evening classes were held here, and a permanent sign of some sort hung on the school's eastern wall.

Point 37 Buildings

Two 2-story white brick buildings, 20 m. x 15 m., with gable roofs. The buildings stood 50 m. apart west of the road (Point 2) and on either side of the road (Point 38). The first floor of the northernmost building housed the Khimkombinat's entire bookkeeping department which employed about 12 Soviet men and women.

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The only entrance was on the building's eastern side, and the windows on the first floor level were all barred. The southernmost building housed the rest of the administrative department of the Khimkombinat including the office of the Director General. This building was always guarded by a plain-clothes plant policeman or woman armed with a carbine. Their place of duty was in the hall of the building's first floor.

Point 38 **Road**

An unpaved, dirt road, 10 m. wide, which began at the road (Point 2), extended southwest along the outer edge of the Khimkombinat's western section, and finally into another road

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Point 39 **Sentry House**

A white brick house, 4 m. x 4 m. x 4 m. with a flat roof. The building stood 50 m. northwest of the building (Point 37) and controlled the pedestrian and vehicular traffic in and out of this section of the Khimkombinat. There was only one armed plain-clothes plant policeman on duty here 24 hours.

Point 40 **Building**

A two-story white brick building, about 20 m. x 15 m. The southern end of the first floor of this building was occupied by the plant canteen, and the northern end, by the "First Department" or the plant. The entire second floor of the building was occupied by the design offices of the Khimkombinat, where Ing. EKHMAN and KRATZ of the German specialists group occupied office space until the end of 1947. The building stood just west of the road (Point 2) and 40 m. northeast of the sentry house (Point 39).

Point 41 **Conveyor Line**

A two-way conveyor cable built up on steel posts, 20 m. high, with small steel cars, which served as a medium for the delivery of limestone and coal from mines located about 4 kms. southwest of the southern end of the Khimkombinat's grounds. The line was powered by an electrical motor housed in the conveyor station (Point 64) where it began, and passed over the road (Point 63) and the road (Point 38). Where the line passed over the roads, a large steel net was strung up for protection against falling debris. Where the line passed over the railroad spur (Point 61), there was a funnel-like chute erected, into which the coal and the limestone were dumped into waiting freight cars. The line was in operation only during daylight hours.

Point 42 **Building**

A white brick, factory type building, 80 m. x 20 m. x 15 m., with a flat roof, built after the war. The building stood just west of the railroad spur (Point 34) and 20 m. northeast of the building (Point 43). This was a factory building producing dyestuffs, one of which was "Fuchsine," a dye used in all Soviet writing ink.

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There were three main entrances on the building's western side and a freight entrance with a wooden ramp on its eastern side. There were no security measures of any kind apparent in or around the building.

Point 43**Building**

A white brick, factory type building, 80 m. x 20 m. x 15 m. with a flat roof. It stood 20 m. southwest of the building (Point 42), and on the eastern side of the railroad spur (Point 34) at the corner where the road (Point 47) turned 90° the northwest. At this building's northern end was a small area 22 m. x 20 m. surrounded by a wire fence in which five round tanks about 5 m. long and 1½ m. in diameter lay on the ground. The tanks were connected by means of pipes with the factory building itself. The contents of these tanks are unknown to me, but the mixture was inflammable as evidenced by signs to that effect. The liquid may have been methyl alcohol as the factory building housed the indanthrene dyestuff plant, which did make use of methyl alcohol. The plant was in operation 24 hours per day with the daylight shift starting at 0600 hours. The main entrances were from the eastern side of the building, and the plant itself was serviced by the road (Point 47).

Point 44**Dike**

An earthen and waste material dike, 60 m. x 10 m. It crossed over the natural lake

and divided it into two sections. The southeastern portion of the lake was slowly stagnating since the man-made dike cut off the source of water. The dike also served as a bridge for the road (Point 38) and could apparently withstand about 5 tons. There were no security measures of any kind on or around the dike.

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Point 45**Tanks**

In this corner of the Khimkombinat's grounds stood two or three large steel tanks about 5 m. high and 3 m. in diameter. They were painted gray, but were not yet in use at the time of my departure. From common talk in the plant, these tanks were to be used for the storage of methyl alcohol. There were no apparent security precautions in the area of these tanks.

Point 46**Factory Building**

A damaged, white brick factory building, 90 m. x 20 m. x 15 m., which stood about 30 m. west of the building (Point 43) and just west of the road (Point 47).

Point 47**Road**

An unpaved, dirt road, 10 m. wide, which extended in a northwesterly direction from the building (Point 43) for a distance of 300 m. From this same point at the corner the road extended in a northeasterly direction until it joined the road (Point 2).

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Point 48Fence

A multiple-row, barbed wire fence, 2 m. high, which bordered the western side of the Khimkombinat's grounds. It began at a point directly southeast of the refuse pile (Point 53), extended in a southeasterly direction for a distance of about 380 m., and then turned 90° to the northeast for a distance of about 280 m. up to the northernmost building of Point 37. The fence was in no way patrolled or electrically charged.

Point 49Chemical Laboratory

A white brick building, 100 m x 20 m., which was divided into three main sections: the northernmost had two stories; the center had three stories; and the southern section, two stories. This building was referred to as the NIOPiK Branch where the German scientists worked, occupying all floors of the center and southern sections. The building had a flat roof covered with tar paper, and there were a total of three entrances to the laboratory on the western side. All the windows of the building were barred, but there were no other security measures of any kind. The total labor force of the laboratory section where the Germans worked was about 100 persons, of which 23 were Germans. The northern section of the building was occupied by another laboratory, but only Soviets worked there, and was referred to as "Tsekh 10." This section was used as an auxiliary laboratory of the NIOPiK Branch, but it must be emphasized that there was no parallel research going on here.

Point 50Motor Pool Buildings

A cluster of four white brick, single-story buildings with flat roofs, which housed the Khimkombinat's motor pool. The southernmost building, about 80 m. x 10 m., was the repair shop; the center building, 50 m. x 10 m., and the northernmost building, 30 m. x 10 m., were used as garages. The fourth building, 20 m. x 10 m., which stood east of the above-described structures, housed the administrative offices of the motor pool. There was one grease pit located just east of the northernmost building. The entire motor pool was surrounded by a multiple-row, barbed wire fence, 2½ m. high, with a gate which was located at the northern side of the pool, across the street from the dispensary (Point 54).

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Point 51Sewer Canal

An open sewer canal, 2 m. wide and 2 m. deep, which began in the eastern section of the Khimkombinat's grounds just south of the boiler house (Point 7). From here it extended in a general southwesterly direction under the railroad line (Point 1) and down past the warehouses (Point 52) and eventually emptied into the lake.

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Point 52Warehouses

Twin white brick buildings, windowless, 120 m. x 20 m. x 15 m., with barrel shell roofs covered with tar paper. The

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structures stood 15 m. apart and were laid out in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction. The eastern building was bordered on the east by the railroad spur (Point 61) and had a wooden loading platform on that side. The western building stored, among other things, cement for the plant's use,

There were no security precautions in or around these warehouses at any time, and the structures were the most prominent in the entire Khimkombinat.

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Point 53 Ash Pile

A pile of ashes, 250 m. x 100 m. from the Khimkombinat's power station (Point 66). The road that led to this pile had a narrow gauge railroad line on it, on which horsedrawn cars were employed.

Point 54 Dispensary

A single-story, white brick building, 30 m. x 20 m., which served as the Khimkombinat's dispensary. It was located directly east of the ash pile (Point 53) and north of the motor pool (Point 50). An approximate total of 20 persons were employed here, which included three female doctors and one male dentist. In the winter of 1950-51 part of this dispensary moved to the northernmost building of those shown in Point 37. There were no security precautions of any nature in or around this structure.

Point 55 Factory Building

A single-story, white brick building, 50 m. x 15 m. The southern end of this building was built up to two stories. It stood 40 m. northwest of the dispensary (Point 54) and was situated on the western edge of the Khimkombinat's grounds. The two entrances were located on the eastern side of the building. This was a toluol production plant where bases for dyestuffs were produced. The plant worked 24 hours per day, 8 hours per shift. There were no security precautions apparent in or around the building.

Point 56 Central Laboratory

A two-story, white brick building, about 30 m. x 30 m., which stood exactly west of the railroad spur (Point 61) and northwest of the sentry house (Point 60). The building housed the Central Laboratory of the Khimkombinat where much analytical work and the testing of finished chemical products was carried on. There were five Soviet chemists and about 25 technicians engaged here; RASHEVSKAYA made her office here also. There was only one entrance on the eastern side, and no security measures apparent.

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Point 57 Factory Building

A white brick building, 60 m. x 20 m., about 20 m. high, with a flat roof. This was an unknown plant of the Khimkombinat.

Point 58 Factory Building

A white brick building, 60 m. x 20 m. x 20 m., which stood directly northwest of the factory building (Point 57). This was a plant producing nitro-chloro-benzol and di-nitro-chloro-benzol.

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- Point 59 Factory Building
A white brick building, 30 m. x 30 m. x 20 m., which stood directly northwest of the building (Point 58) and was the plant producing nitro-anisole for the Khimkombinat.
- Point 60 Sentry House
An abandoned brick house, 8 m. x 8 m., which stood at a point where the road (Point 47) came to a dead end and where the railroad spur (Point 61) entered the Khimkombinat's northwestern area.
- Point 61 Railroad Spur
A single-track, SRG railroad spur which was a direct branch off the railroad line (Point 1) and which was the main artery of the Khimkombinat's western area. The spur branched off the main line at a point directly west of the warehouses (Point 30), extended past the warehouses (Point 52) and just west of the workshops (Point 62). The spur was about one kilometer long.
- Point 62 Workshops
A single-story, white brick building, 80 m. x 20 m., with a flat roof, which housed the Khimkombinat's carpentry, sheet metal and general repair shops. The building stood exactly east of the railroad spur (Point 61).
- Point 63 Road
An unpaved, hard-packed road, about 10 m. wide, which extended in a general southeasterly direction from a point directly south of the abandoned sentry house (Point 60), down across the railroad line (Point 1) and into the entrance point to the eastern part of the Khimkombinat's grounds (Point 28).
- Point 64 Conveyor Station
A shed-like building, 60 m. x 20 m. x 30 m. built of corrugated iron, which housed the machinery for the operation of the conveyor line (Point 41). The lower half of the southern part of this building was constructed of white bricks. North of this station was a large pile of coal which supplied the power plant (Point 66).
- Point 65 Coal Elevator
A steel tower, 25 m. high, which conveyed small steel cars filled with coal to its top, and then via a cable to the power plant (Point 66) which stood about 150 m. northward. Electrical motors placed at the base of the tower operated the conveyor, and was serviced by about 11 Soviet workers. There was a steel safety net strung up under the cable from the coal elevator to the power plant (Point 66).
- Point 66 Power Plant
A large, white brick building, 80 m. x 60 m. x 40 m. It stood on the southeastern corner of the northern section of the Khimkombinat's grounds. The eastern

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side of the building was bordered by the wall (Point 69). The building had three metal smokestacks, 5 m. high, 1 m. in diameter. The building housed the plant's power and steam station. There were large transformers around this building surrounded by a wire fence. There were no apparent security precautions evident in or around this building.

Point 67 Factory Building

A factory building in the process of restoration, 250 m. x 20 m. It stood west of and parallel to the wall (Point 69).

Point 68 Sentry House

A white brick house, 10 m. x 10 m., which was built into the wall (Point 69) and which was the main entrance to the western section of the Khimkombinat. There were two plain-clothes plant policemen, armed with pistols, on duty here 24 hours per day.

Point 69 Wall

A white brick wall, 2½ high, which enclosed the north-western section of the Khimkombinat. It ran exactly parallel to and west of the road (Point 1) and was about 550 m. long from the corner at Point 66. There was no barbed wire or lights atop this wall, and other than the sentry house (Point 68) there were no security precautions evident.

SECURITY SYSTEMS AND MEASURES

2. [redacted] sketch of the plant pass which was used both by the Soviets as well as the German specialists in the Khimkombinat in Rubeshnoye [see page 17]. All passes for employees of the NIOPiK and the Khimkombinat plant itself were identical in size, color and physical appearance. The pass was required to be in the possession of each employee at all times. None of the workers, Soviet or German, in the Khimkombinat or the NIOPiK laboratory wore any kind of badge or identification tag on his clothing; the only identification was the plant pass. 50X1-HUM
3. The plant pass was issued for a period of two years in the month of May of the odd year. They were given to all employees at their respective departments, and it was not necessary to report to a particular office for their issue. All employees in the plant were required to produce three passport type photographs (head and shoulders), turn them in to the chief of his section, who would in turn send them to the section responsible for putting the pass together. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
4. When a plant pass was lost or misplaced, the plant fined the offender 25 rubles and required that he be issued a new pass which was the exact duplicate of the old one with the same serial number. The same procedure as applied to the initial issue was practiced in the issuance of the new pass.
5. The "First Department" (MVD) issued all passes and handled all cases pertaining to plant security. It was also in this section of the

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plant that the personnel files were kept (see Point 40).

6. The workers' pass did not serve any other purpose outside the plant and was not recognized by the local police as bona fide identification. This was common knowledge, and all personnel were warned several times to always carry the legal passport for outside identification. When a worker entered the Khimkombinat grounds, he first showed his pass to the sentry at the gate and then turned it in to the secretary or chief of the respective section until the end of the working day. In the case of the German specialists going on leave, it was required that the pass be temporarily turned over to the komendant, BARANIK, until the specialist was ready to return to work. The Soviet workers, when going on leave, were required to turn in their passes at the sentry houses which they used to enter and exit until their return from leave.

7. All Soviet employees working in the Khimkombinat plant and the NIOPIK laboratory were always checked when they carried any package or briefcase out of the plant with them. The guards required these workers to open their packages, examined the contents, and then allowed the worker to pass.

50X1-HUM

8. [redacted] employment scouts were sent out to various schools where they offered prospective graduates work in the Khimkombinat under an agreement for about two years.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

9. The entire guard system was composed of civilians in plain clothes totaling about 80 persons roughly. These were both men and women between the ages of 16 and 50. These sentries or guards were posted mainly at the gates to the Khimkombinat and occasionally at certain buildings, as indicated in the description of the various points. The majority of the plant police were women, and their firearms varied from pistols to carbines. One could not identify any of the plant police (unless a certain person was known as such) since they wore no uniforms or identification of any kind. Their shifts were also impossible to determine, but [redacted] they all worked in eight-hour reliefs. The physical security of the plant was the responsibility of the "First Department" (MVD), but the guards were subordinate to the chief of the Rubezhnoye Town Police.

50X1-HUM

10. Although the Germans were never required to report to the "First Department," it was common knowledge that most of the Soviet employees at one time or another were called up to this section for either instructions or reprimands. In the NIOPIK laboratory, the Germans suspected everyone to be either in the employ or under the jurisdiction of the MVD.
11. The Khimkombinat plant, in my opinion, was not tightly secured, as entrance could be gained by unauthorized persons if the attempt

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50X1

were made. The fences enclosed various areas (as indicated under the point description above), but there were no floodlights, sirens or anything which could serve as an alarm or alert system. The only item which could be considered was a steam whistle which designated the change in shifts and which was located on top of the power plant (Point 66). There was a canine corps in the plant, [redacted] They worked only at night after the end of the first shift at 1800 hours. [redacted] a greater number of dogs appearing on the scene [redacted] The safes in use in the NIOPIK laboratory were all of the non-fireproof type and key-locked. There were several of these in the laboratory, and their security was the responsibility of the individual in whose office or laboratory the safe was located.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

12. There were apparently few or no regulations governing the security of the premises in which we worked. After the working day was over, all personnel were required to place their papers in the various safes, or rather lockable cabinets, and leave the laboratory without any papers on their persons. The doors to the laboratory were crudely sealed by one of the secretaries merely by pasting a piece of paper between the door and the frame, with the individual's name signed across the sheet. This constituted the entire securing procedure.

13. There was no system of classification of documents [redacted] but everything done in the laboratory was considered part of that installation and could not be carried out. An individual's work was identified merely by his name appearing on the folder in which his papers were kept. There was one rule in the NIOPIK laboratory, however, which was evidence of security precaution--all scratch paper with which personnel worked had to be burned at the end of each working day. Other than this precaution all documents were rather loosely handled.

50X1-HUM

14. The Communist Party members who worked in the Khimkombinat apparently had much influence over the work at the plant, as they were always in key positions and consequently had much responsibility over decisions and work programs. As stated above, the MVD section had the responsibility over personnel, or at least over their files, and probably exercised much influence over the duties and place of employment of the individual.

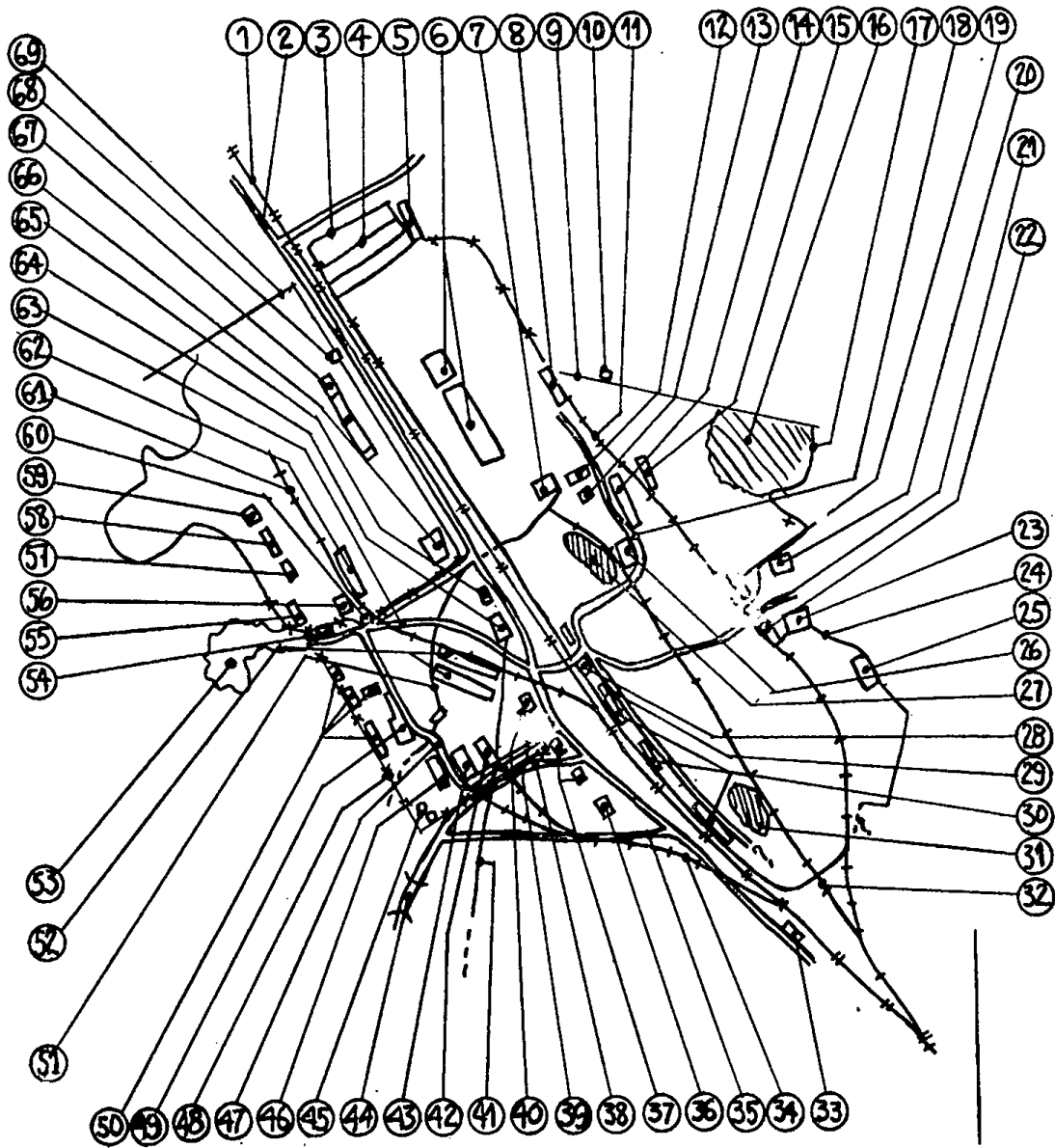
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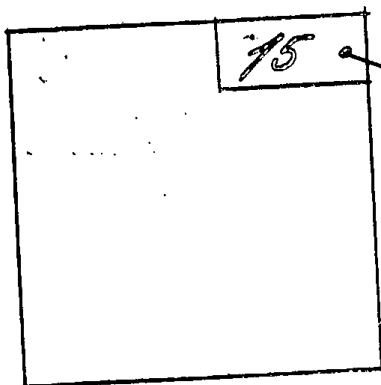
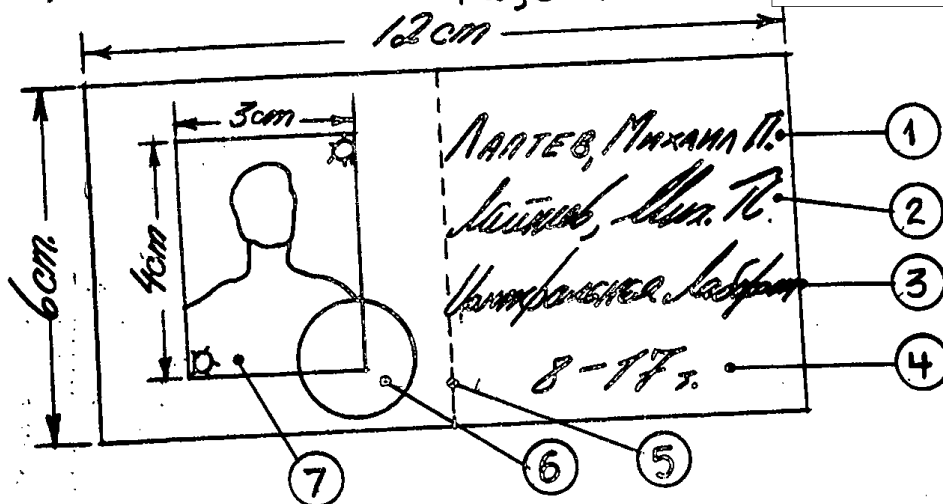


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Front Cover View

Note: Each time pass was issued it was of a different, light color. It was made of soft cardboard, covered with linen.

1. Name of employee printed in ink.
2. Signature of employee in ink.
3. Dept. or section to which authorized.
4. Shift hours.
5. Fold.
6. Rubber stamp (origin unknown)
7. Photograph, stapled at upper right & lower left corners, at head & shoulders.
8. Piece of paper pasted on with number written in longhand in ink.

50X1-HUM

SKETCH PLANT PASS AS USED IN
KHIMKUMINAT, RUBEZHNOYE, USSR
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